Back to work after a brief Easter recess, Congress faces a legislative load which some predict will hold the first session of the 87th Congress through the summer and into September.

First, there is the volume of work to be done. By the end of March, some 70 days after taking office, President Kennedy had bombarded Congress with 15 separate messages spelling out his program and requests.

Congress, however, by March 31 had enacted only four of the 16 measures for which the President asked priority consideration. And these were relatively non-controversial.

The four measures approved: a temporary 13-week extension of unemployment benefits; a support and control program for feed grains; extension of the Government Reorganization Act; ratification of U.S. affiliation with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Yet to be acted upon are the President's requests for such controversial programs as medical care for the aging, school construction and teachers' salaries, housing, and foreign economic aid.

The President faces a touch-and-go situation in Congress in his drive to have major parts of his program enacted. He told his news conference March 15, "there are important and powerful and well organized interest groups in this country which oppose all of these programs."

The accuracy of the President's statement was illustrated by the March 24 action of the House on minimum wage legislation. On a 216-203 roll call vote the House substituted for the Administration-backed bill a conservative amendment which restricted both the increase in the hourly minimum wage and the num-

(continued on page 16)

HOLBROOK LIBRARY
PACIFIC SCHOOL
OF RELIGION

CHAS. HOLBROOK LIBRARY
PACIFIC SCHOOL OF RELIGION
1798 SCENIC AVE.
BERKELEY 9, CALIF.
12-61

CONCERN

a service of the
GENERAL BOARD OF CHRISTIAN SOCIAL CONCERNS
OF THE METHODIST CHURCH
- Division of Temperance and General Welfare
- Division of Peace and World Order
- Division of Human Relations and Economic Affairs

CONCERN

a service of the
GENERAL BOARD OF
CHRISTIAN SOCIAL CONCERNS
OF THE METHODIST CHURCH

- DIVISION OF TEMPERANCE AND GENERAL WELFARE
- DIVISION OF PEACE AND WORLD ORDER
- DIVISION OF HUMAN RELATIONS AND ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

THE METHODIST BUILDING
100 MARYLAND AVENUE, NORTHEAST
WASHINGTON 2, D.C. LINCOLN 6-1000

Vol. 3, No. 8 April 15, 1961
Editor: Donald Kuhn

Contributing Editors:
Roger Burgess, Emogene Dunlap, Caradine R. Hooton, Haskell M. Miller, Robert Regan, Rodney Shaw, Emerson Smith, Carl Soule, A. Dudley Ward, Herman Will

Managing Editor:
Lee Ranck

Circulation Manager:
Sam Griffin

Concern is issued twice each month by the General Board of Christian Social Concerns of The Methodist Church.

Concern is a member of The Associated Church Press.

Editorial Offices are in The Methodist Building, 100 Maryland Avenue, Northeast, Washington 2, D. C.

Advertising rates and information are available from Editorial Offices, 100 Maryland Avenue, Northeast, Washington 2, D. C.

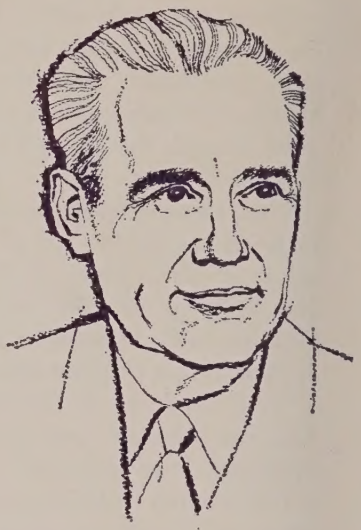
Subscription Price is $3.00 per year in advance. Single copies are 35¢. Foreign subscription rate is $5.00 per year. Air mail edition, $9.00 per year, U. S. only. Write to Service Department, 100 Maryland Avenue, Northeast, Washington 2, D. C.

Change of address information should be sent with both old and new addresses to Service Department, 100 Maryland Avenue, Northeast, Washington 2, D. C.

Second class postage paid at Washington, D. C.

5

The General Secretary writes



At a time when misguided extremists are seeking to curb clergymen on social issues, the National Convocation on Christian Social Concerns will endeavor to study and implement the program of The Methodist Church, as outlined in the 1960 *Discipline.*

The representatives who come from every section of American Methodism, with some delegates from other countries, will seek to develop better understanding of contemporary local and world problems and ways in which Christians can effectively deal with them to God's glory and the general welfare.

All churchmen need information, inspiration, and techniques for communicating to the whole community the good news of the Gospel. This transmission to society of what we believe to be God's plan for human interrelatedness can result in beneficial transformation of personal life and cultural patterns.

Working against this program of "teaching them to observe" whatsoever Christ has commanded us to do are highly financed agitators, trying fitfully to turn members against their own churches.

Under the self-selected titles of "American," "Christian," "National," or "Crusade," they circulate false statements and air vicious tirades against organized Christianity. All of this to promote "anti-communism" campaigns that would undermine confidence in the very churches the communists want to destroy. By clever deceits they manage to "fleece the flock" of fabulous sums of money for their manipulations.

Others, less designing, unwittingly serve the cause of communism by thoughtless labelings of innocent persons. This scared little Negro girl was trying to go home from the trying ordeal of attending a newly integrated school. Down to the bus stop angry people goaded the child for doing what the government had told her was right.

A white Christian mother chided the mob for molesting the baffled girl. They immediately branded the good Samaritan as "communist!" A sincere pastor warned that such conduct is not only crude and cruel, but elevates communism to a status it has never deserved. Will he be "labeled" for trying to keep the record straight?

Where are those parents whose vacationing scions have no greater Easter inspiration than to defy society with carousals on the nation's beaches? Perhaps we ministers should ask, "Lord, is it I?"

Let us applaud a disturbed Congress in its effort to expose the un-American tactics of the John Birch Society. A good place of beginning would be the lashing of high-ranking service officers who, upon retirement at government pay, are accepting appointments as organizers of these witch-hunting agitators.

These 40 days of after-Easter "expectation" could bring to willing churchmen the sure realization of true Power that only God's spirit can supply for our every need. Not until the churches have this second touch of Christ can we move out of complacency into campaign, from dejection into delight and from involvement into enlistment. In preparation for any social "thrust" may we first "tarry" and then move at His command?

A growing phenomenon

The anti-communist schools

by Lawrence A. Hinshaw
pastor, First Methodist Church, Encino, Calif., and chairman Southern California Conference Board of Christian Social Concerns

In recent months, many organizations, some national in scope, have formed with the announced purpose of fighting communism. Some are quasi-secret organizations making use of a "cell-type" approach and endorsing the use of methods proved effective by the communists themselves.

Ranging from small informal study groups meeting in private homes to large, well-financed and publicized meetings in the leading cities of the country, these organizations make themselves known through various means.

Among these are editorials in sympathetic papers, letters to the editors, organized campaigns of correspondence with Representatives and Senators, infiltration of existing organizations, formation of study groups, and certain other practices.

John Birch Society

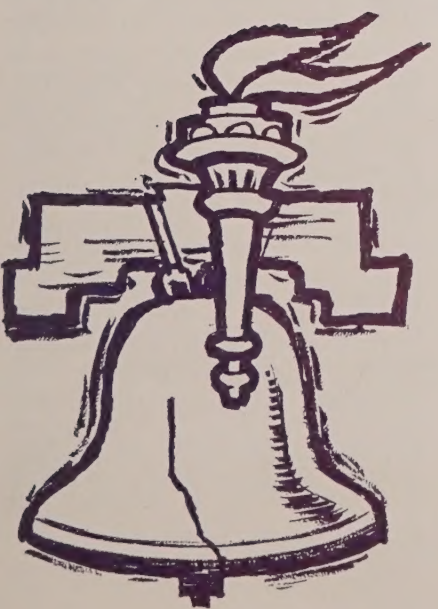
One of the major organizations sponsoring and organizing the current anti-communist movement is the John Birch Society with headquarters in Belmont, Mass. and chapters throughout the country.

Robert Welch, Massachusetts candy manufacturer, is the key figure behind this society. He sets forth his ideas in a confidential handbook called *The Politician*. A number of articles appearing in the *Los Angeles Times, Washington Post, Time* magazine, and numerous other publications have called national attention to the nature and work of this organization.

Welch has outlined a vigorous 10-point program calling for everything from establishment of anti-communism reading rooms to formation of "front groups." Among others, he has criticized Dwight and Milton Eisenhower as communists and John Foster Dulles as "a communist agent."

"The Christian Anti-Communist Crusade" (CACC) is another anti-communism organization with headquarters in Houston, Texas. Dr. Fred Schwarz, a visiting M.D. from Sidney, Australia, heads this organization.

Articulate and knowledgeable in matters dealing with the communist menace, Dr. Schwarz has spoken before the state legislatures of Texas and Arizona. Under his direction, the CACC has held well-attended schools in Chicago, Philadelphia, Phoenix, Los Angeles, San Diego, and elsewhere. This organization moves into an area with a well thought-out plan including three phases.



The preparation

Persons who have attended previous schools in other cities write letters to friends and associates to enlist support and attendance. Prominent persons in the community receive invitations to participate in and endorse the schools.

The Greater Los Angeles School sponsored by the CACC was endorsed, for example, by movie star Dale Evans and Olympic star, Rafer Johnson, among others. Through this method and the "hard sell" by telephone and other communications, a large attendance is guaranteed in advance.

In San Diego, the School Board urged superintendents to register. In Phoenix, substitute teachers were provided for teachers of the elementary schools who wished to attend the CACC schools. Nearly 1,200 high school students were released from classes to attend the Disneyland School.

(continued on page 4)

(continued from page 3)

The schools

The schools vary but usually offer about five days of intensive presentation of material through lectures, movies, panels, and "speaking classes" to teach methods of articulating anti-communism. In Los Angeles, the schedule ran from 8:30 a.m.—9:30 p.m.

Among those who frequently appear in CACC schools is Herbert Philbrick. At the Los Angeles school he repeated the charge that there are more names of ministers than any other profession on the list of communist supporters in this country.

One of the most important events of these schools is the preparation of and for small study groups. During the schools, tapes are made of lectures and materials are sold with the aim of creating a "cell" in each area represented in the registration.

The cells

Cells are organized under different titles in line with the slogan, "Strength in multiplicity, not in unity." An official publication of the

CACC titled "Establishing a Local Study Group" says:

"Select a name such as Northside Study Group, The Christian Cell, The American Cell, Patrick Henry Brigade, or the Paul Revere Lamp Lighters. . . ."

A suggested plan of action includes inviting friends to hear a tape of the most recent local school and to engage in further plans geared toward the ferreting out of communists or those who "front" for them.

The objectives of the anti-communists are blurred by the lack of a clear definition of communism. Both the John Birch Society and the CACC have graphically described the international communist conspiracy as directed in Moscow.

But what is not clear is why they have over-generalized the definition in America until there is no sharp distinction between a member of the Communist Party and a person, however hostile to communism, who enthusiastically supports the United Nations, the Supreme Court, and the National Council of Churches.

Otis Chandler, editor of the *Los Angeles Times,* in a vigorous front page editorial on March 12, hit back at those who would smear "as enemies and traitors those with whom we sometimes disagree. Subversion, whether of the left or the right, is still subversion."

CACC accusations

In Los Angeles the United States was accused by the CACC of financing the UN work in the Congo and therefore being indirectly responsible for the rape of our missionaries there. Our government was accused of treasonable activity in allowing the heads of communist countries to have a "summit" meeting at the UN.

The United States Supreme Court was attacked for making "26 decisions favorable to communist subversion." Supreme Court judges were accused of being duped or unaware of the true danger of subversion. The CACC calls for a strong campaign to see that only conservative individuals are appointed to the Court.

The film "Operation Abolition"—although acknowledged by Schwarz to have some minor errors—is shown in CACC schools to illustrate that U.S. colleges and universities have become the spawning ground for communism.

Churches alerted to threat

Councils of churches in Texas, California and Washington State have issued strong statements warning members about the program and aims of the John Birch Society and the activities of its members.

Calling it a "dictator-run, semi-secret society," the Texas Council of Churches bases its warning on articles in the Chicago *Daily News,* the Louisville *Courier-Journal,* The *Canadian Record,* and *Time* magazine.

Founded in Dec., 1958 by Robert Welch, the society lists prominent conservatives on its council, whose professional goal is to fight communism in the United States by using communist methods.

Members of its "cells," which function under many names, are told to infiltrate the PTA's and the churches, which the Society claims are filled with communist sympathizers.

The Society's policies are spelled out in a *Blue Book,* which members are required to read. Social Security and income tax laws, among others, are called by Welch parts of a communist plot to take over the nation.

The Texas Council's warning quotes the editor of the Texas *Canadian Record,* who attended a meeting of the society: "The methods by which Welch, through the John Birch Society, proposes to achieve his goals will, if you're an average patriotic American, raise the hair on your head." The editor warns: "Don't sell them short. They are headed by a man who means business. And don't join them . . . if you place any value on your freedom."

In its statement, the Northern California-Nevada Council of Churches declared: "The Council particularly cautions its members to beware of the 'big lie' tactics of Godless communism and other forms of tyranny both on the 'right' and on the 'left.' We urge alertness against tactics of those totalitarians who bore from within and attempt to manipulate sincere people so that they unwittingly further subversive ends."

A memorandum "On Dealing With Communism and Anti-Communism" by the executive secretary of the Greater Seattle Council of Churches, states: "Some of us have gotten involved in trying to deal with the dangers of communism. It is a serious menace, let there be no mistake. But some are satisfied to use any tools that arouse concern in the general public. Others want to make sure that the tools we use do not advance the cause of communism, contrary to our intentions. If ever we needed rational and clear thinking in our national life, it is now!"

The National Council of Churches is accused of, among other things, recommending the distribution of pornographic literature. The recommendation of the Fifth World Order Study on the admission of Red China to the UN receives much criticism.

Among the apparent objectives of the anti-communist groups are: (1) opposing communism and subversion wherever found; (2) exposing persons who may be "left wing" or sympathetic to communist aims; (3) securing the demise of the UN; (4) obtaining a more conservative Supreme Court, (5) destroying the effectiveness of the National Council of Churches since it is regarded as sympathetic to communist goals.

Americans today have taken the basic world conflict between the ideologies of Christianity and communism too lightly. The anti-communist groups fill the vacuum created by the conspicious absence of a creative approach to communism by already constituted groups. But the tactics of these anti-communist groups have received much criticism.

The criticism

1) They actually serve the communist cause by creating an atmosphere of suspicion and distrust of our basic American institutions such as the church, courts and schools. An editorial in the Santa Barbara *News-Press* charged that "the John Birch Society already has done a grave disservice to Santa Barbara by arousing suspicions and mutual distrust among men of good will."

2) There is evidence linking vilification, attacks on character, picketing of churches and other actions with persons who attended anti-communist schools. The Santa Barbara paper again condemned the John Birch Society for "tactics that have brought anonymous telephone calls of denunciation to Santa Barbarans in recent weeks. . . ."

3) The methodology of these groups rejects the traditional and historic American concepts of civil liberties and justice and to that extent serves communism more than democracy.

4) These schools make a real case against communism, but offer few positive means for the reconciliation of mankind to God.

5) These groups cause an atmosphere of fear or a creation of a mood inhospitable to free inquiry into truth and to free and honest expression of one's opinions, the cornerstones to any responsible democratic government.

Nixon, Blake issue warnings

Former Vice President Richard M. Nixon and Dr. Eugene C. Blake, Stated Clerk of the United Presbyterian Church, USA, recently issued statements urging respect for Constitutional law in dealing with subversion.

In a letter to the Los Angeles *Times*, Mr. Nixon stated: "I can well understand how many well-intentioned people, who are justifiably concerned about the threat which subversive groups present to our free institutions, tend to reach the conclusion that the only effective way to fight such organizations is to use the same evil methods they employ. . . . But there could be no more dangerous fallacy. One of the most indelible lessons of human history is that those who adopt the doctrine that the end justifies the means inevitably find the means becomes the end."

In a sermon at the Santa Barbara, Calif., Presbyterian Church, Dr. Blake challenged the congregation "to wake up to what is happening to you under the guise of anti-communism."

Stating that the John Birch Society is spreading false witness against the clergy and lay leaders of the church, Dr. Blake cautioned: "Don't let your Americanism be corrupted by those who substitute a fuehrer principle for our free society."

UN session adopts narcotics control pact

An international convention on narcotics was adopted at the UN the end of March, ending a 10-year effort to combine existing agreements. In order to become a treaty, the convention must be ratified by 40 governments.

The convention seeks to insure an adequate supply of narcotics for the relief of suffering while preventing the spread of drug addiction. It is known as the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, and will replace nine multilateral agreements concluded between 1912 and 1953.

One of the main achievements of the new agreement will be to simplify international control machinery. The Permanent Central Opium Board and the drug supervisory bodies will be combined in a new international control board.

Representatives of 73 nations, including some not members of the UN, participated in the meetings.

The final vote was 46 in favor, none against, with 8 abstentions—objecting to the fact that Communist China, one of the world's largest narcotics producers, did not take part.

The 57-article document covers the cultivation of plants, manufacture and trade in drugs, measures to meet legal requirements and steps to be taken to punish those involved in illegal possession, sale and purchase of drugs.

The convention also calls on the parties to the treaty to give special attention to facilities for the "medical treatment, care, and rehabilitation of drug addicts."

Spiritual Responsibility in space exploration

"There is no reason to suppose that God's action is confined to this planet."

"I want to see the General Assembly of the United Nations proclaim that outer space exists for the betterment of mankind."

"For the sake of the paramount goal to remain alive, we ought to be willing, for the moment to accept solutions which are not quite perfect."

Two hundred fifty Illinois Methodist Student Movement college students recently faced statements such as these made at a *Space Age Conference* held at Methodist MacMurray College in Jacksonville, Ill. The purpose of this conference was "to create an awareness of the moral and spiritual responsibilities rising from the exploration of space, with reference to the social problems, opportunities, and responsibilities emerging from the scientific, theological, legal, and psychological points of view."

A factual exposition of the scientific and technological advances leading the world into the space age was given by Dr. Leplie Kanatzar, immediate past president of the Illinois Academy of Science. Dr. Clark M. Eichelberger, executive director of the American Association for the United Nations and Mr. Francis Heisler, of the American Civil Liberties Union, spoke on the legal problems arising from the exploration of space.

Man's changing religious dimension was discussed by Dr. Harvey Potthoff of the Iliff School of Theology in Denver and the psychological problems of man in space were outlined by Dr. S. B. Sells, professor of psychology at Texas Christian University.

Space age theology

"What shall we say of the role of religion in the space age? In my judgment its basic role will be the same as in all other ages—only in a different context. . . ." Dr. Potthoff, discussing religion's role in the space age, made this statement.

He went on to say that an important problem arising out of this new age would be whether or not "the individual human being can maintain a sense of the significance and meaningfulness of his life in a world increasingly organized—and in which he seems to be dwarfed by bigness: big business, big unionism, big education, big churches, big government, big universe."

Man surrounded by the dehumanizing influences in a technological culture, can allow himself to become a statistic or a cog in a machine, or he can be challenged to accept himself as a being of worth," he explained.

"If religion in general—and Christianity in particular—is to be truly creative in the space age . . . it must be concerned not only with the secure life, but with the significant life," Dr. Potthoff said. "It must be responsive to the moving spirit in new situations. . . ."

Dr. Potthoff then listed four requirements for creative theological work:

1) We must apply the methods of observation, investigation and experimentation to the field of theology—with new seriousness.

2) We must become emancipated from our man-centered, earth-centered way of looking at things and get more of a cosmic perspective.

3) If religion is to be creative in the space age—it must probe deeper into the wonders of the processes of growth—and discern the theological implications of the fact of growth.

4) (Religion) must be aware not only of man's anxieties, frustrations and estrangements, it must be aware of his creative strengths and possibilities. Man is perhaps man's biggest problem.

In conclusion, Dr. Potthoff stated: "The history of man is the history of moving out into new worlds. . . . We are called upon to live in an expanding universe, not only physically—but intellectually, emotionally, ethically, religiously. . . . Whether religion in the years ahead is predominately escapist in character—or whether it links man more vitally to the creative thrust at the heart of things—inspiring a vision of the new life struggling to break forth—will be determined in part by the sort of thinking and acting and worshipping that takes place in the colleges and universities—for they, of course, are intellectual centers of our civilization."

World and space law

In his address to the student body, Dr. Eichelberger emphasized the need for United Nations control of the frontiers of outer space.

"Quite obviously," he stated, "we (the AAUN) don't mean that United Nations law should be extended to celestial bodies where there may be beings more advanced than we are. . . . We mean United Nations law should be extended to appreciable outer space, to control and regulate

experiments in outer space travel that men on this planet might undertake."

"I would like to see us establish policy (in) our own government, that we invite as many people as possible from these nations that don't have the technology to go into outer space, to participate with us. . . . I would like to see all of the people of the earth be able to participate in a joint venture—man's exploration of the heavens."

Dr. Eichelberger also raised the question of man's moral right to land on other celestial bodies. "How can we be so conceited to think that we alone . . . were to be given the attributes that we boast of as human beings in the image of God. . . . Until that problem is understood, I do not believe that any one nation has the right to make a landing on another body."

"I want to see the nations go much farther," Dr. Eichelberger continued. "I want to see the General Assembly of the United Nations proclaim that outer space exists for the betterment of mankind. . . . That the law of freedom of outer space is not adequate."

Peace in space

"If mankind could be brought to visualize the alternative to peace at the time when quantitative difference becomes qualitative—there is nothing but destruction; that mankind will compel their leaders to bring about a condition where national existence in peace is possible and war-like existence will be made impossible. . . ." This statement and many others by Mr. Heisler urged man to lay down his arms before it is too late.

Looking back over man's history of conflict over the past fifteen years, he stated: "One will conclude that the fear of military conflict was at the bottom of all disagreements. The expansion of the political boundaries of the USSR and the conquest of the satellite nations surrounding it were undoubtedly prompted by the fear of insecurity of that country and its desire to strengthen its borders by pushing towards the West. The setting up of bases surrounding the USSR resulted from the fear of the West of an attack upon it by the USSR.

"It is not to be gainsaid," he continued," that the peoples of the world, if they are made aware of the choice between peace or annihilation, will choose peace. When peoples will be permitted to see that the choice is between the possibility of ideological conquest of one side or the other, as

against the certainty of total annihilation, they will take their chances that their way of life is the better and therefore in the long run it will win out in peaceful intercourse."

"To give the peoples of the world a fair chance, they must be told the truth. They must be told that the Congo conflict is not a personality clash between the late Lumumba and Tshombe, but rather it is a conflict between the two ideologies, that is, communism versus democracy with all the underlying and superimposed struggles. They must be told that this ideological conflict will exist for a long time to come."

"At the same time, however, they must be assured that this conflict must be given a chance to be solved peacefully and not by clash of arms. The peoples must be told that the reliance on military force is so immoral that it becomes senseless. It is senseless when one considers that each side when it relies on armaments, in effect, says that it will be willing to defend its ideology even at the cost of total destruction of mankind.

Armaments bring poverty

"The peoples must be reminded that the power struggle and the reliance on arms is responsible for keeping the overwhelmingly majority of the world population in poverty, ignorance and misery. They must be told that the world's total income is a set figure which, after paying for the yearly armament-cost of about one hundred billion, leaves just enough for the people of India to have not more than $60 per year income per capita. . . ."

Mr. Heisler suggested that a world authority could be established, for the present, "to secure for the peoples of this bedeviled globe an existence without hanging over its head the threat of annihilation."

"To answer the question is to answer it simply and forthrightly by saying there must be an institution which is going to have jurisdiction to reconcile all problems, all conflicts, and answer all questions so that there be no need nor possibility to resort to warfare in trying to find a better solution or a better answer."

In addition to the speakers mentioned, students at this conference, received information from special exhibits from the armed forces, special "Space Age" worship, and various round table and panel discussions using the resources of the key speakers. *by Louise Templin*

Africa appeal made by bishops

When things are at their worst, the Church should be at its best. We are called upon to be a part of the healing in the midst of much sickness.

When there is rioting, bloodshed and bitterness, ours is the high task of being present to restore good will, minister to the suffering, and witness to God's love.

To this end we are calling for a special offering for Africa in every one of our 40,000 churches on *Sunday, April 30*. Through our mission stations, we must answer the urgent need for food, medicine, leadership and education. A minimum of $2,500,000 is needed. We are asking Methodists to contribute generously to serve in this crisis—*The Council of Bishops*.

United Nations

Votes heard round the world

Two recent votes in the United Nations were comparable to the "shots heard round the world" at Concord bridge many years ago.

They were the affirmative votes by Ambassador Stevenson in the Security Council in criticism of Portugal's treatment of Angola and Mozambique and in the General Assembly in censure of the Union of South Africa's treatment of South-West Africa.

These actions, similar to the firm stand of the (British) Commonwealth concerning racial discrimination in the Union of South Africa, caused rejoicing in "neutralist" India.

Speech welcomed

An Indian newsman in Bombay observed that Stevenson's speech on Angola was widely welcomed and that all India hoped that the Commonwealth decision would spark a chain reaction.

Such actions on the part of the West, he asserted, would allow dependent and struggling nations to turn their faces more hopefully toward the free and democratic way of life and minimize the attractions of communism.

An official statement underlined the fact that the Stevenson vote was not an impulsive decision:

"The United States decision to vote for the resolution was made only after thorough consultation between Ambassador Stevenson and officers of the Department, and after approval by the Secretary of State and the President. The policy decisions behind the vote, which were all reflected in Ambassador Stevenson's speech before the Security Council, had been carefully considered."

The record of our voting on colonial issues in the first part of the Fifteenth General Assembly was weak and tragic. At that time the United States abstained on a moderately worded condemnation of colonialism. It abstained on an Algerian resolution because of a desire to give no offense to France.

It abstained on a resolution dealing with the transmission of information about non-self-governing territories, a resolution aimed at Portugal which denied having such territories.

It supported Portugal, which has the reputation in Africa for being the worst of all the colonial powers, for a seat on the Security Council. This action was especially tragic, since the chief contender for the seat against Portugal was Liberia, our oldest ally in Africa.

Africans comment

Because of such actions—and inactions—on our part some of our friends from African nations were saying last fall in the corridors of the United Nations: "Those of us who have been friends of the United States are almost ashamed of that fact now. . . .

"It is detrimental to our position at the U. N. for our representative to be seen too frequently talking with members of the U. S. delegation. . . .

"We used to have reservations when the Soviet Union said the United States was colonialist. Now we are ready to believe it. . . .

"Your country does not seem to understand that this is a new era for the world."

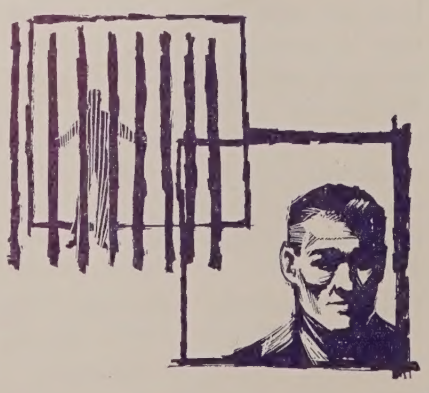
Several years ago when Britain and France sent troops to the Suez Canal, President Eisenhower left our allies in NATO in defense of the rights of Egypt. This devotion to high principle in international affairs is now being reflected in the voting of the U. S. delegation at the U. N. in the area of African affairs.—C.S.

Day plans "toughest" pornography campaign

Throughout his term in office, the former Postmaster General, Arthur Summerfield, was quite vocal in his campaign to wipe out obscenity from the U.S. mail. His successor, Postmaster General James Edward Day, has announced that he will conduct his campaign against obscene materials in the mail "without fanfare."

Shortly after his appointment, Mr. Day closed the "obscenity museum" maintained by the former Postmaster General to show concerned persons the type of filth mailed by dealers in pornography.

Postmaster General Day also ordered the withdrawal of postal cancellation stamps which urged recipients of mail "to report obscene mail to your postmaster."



He explained that "many protests, which we believe justified, have come from recipients of mail who objected to references to lewd literature appearing on Christmas cards and other mail coming to their homes."

"Prosecution, not press agentry, will stamp out pornography," the Postmaster General said. "We do not believe that repititious affronts to the sensitivities of thousands of mail users represents a step in effective enforcement."

Unlike Mr. Summerfield, who spoke out often on the obscenity questions, Postmaster General Day plans little publicity for his campaign. "Our comments on pornog-

raphy will be pertinent, but they will be confined to the results achieved and convictions obtained," he said.

These changes in the department's program against obscenity have caused some concern among supporters of the former Postmaster General's program. Mr. Day answers this concern by pointing out that his administration will carry out "the toughest campaign in history to enforce anti-obscenity laws."

Hard hitting enforcement

At a February press conference, Postmaster General Day said: "We are going to have the strongest law enforcement program as far as real pornography is concerned that there has ever been in this department, but we aren't going to have people running all over the country making speeches about it because that isn't the way to conduct a hard-hitting, law enforcement operation."

The Department's appropriations request for this year includes provisions for 22 additional postal inspectors. According to James F. Kelleher, special assistant to the Postmaster General, most of these law enforcement agents and trained investigators will be assigned to the pornography campaign. They will serve as the heart of the stepped up campaign of enforcement.

"However, private citizens continue to be the operative element in this field," Kelleher said, "since any obscene literature must be reported to a postmaster by the recipient or the family before the postal service can act."

Alert public needed

Postmaster General Day has also emphasized the need for the assistance of the public in reporting illegally mailed materials.

"We are confident that the general public realizes that there are stern laws against this type of corrupting activity and that other law enforcement agencies throughout the country will cooperate with us in bringing to our attention cases that require investigation or action," he said.

The Postmaster General has pointed out that "we will focus on the most urgent situations and will refuse to be diverted by fringe cases."

According to special assistant Kelleher, the fringe cases which Mr. Day refers to are "questionable cases" which "divert the agencies of the department into highly publicized but ineffective disputes about material or publications which are not clearly pornographical."

"Protracted and usually ineffective public wrangling about such cases too often results in diluting the efforts against hard-core pornography without producing any real effective results," Kelleher said.

"State law, private action, and additional Federal law which might be passed along with court decisions based on successful prosecution on hard-core offenses can most effectively curb fringe pornography," Kelleher noted.

The Division of Temperance and General Welfare of the Board of Christian Social Concerns points out that private action continues to play a major part in the campaign against obscenity, both hard-core pornography and semi-pornographic, sex-saturated newsstand literature.

RECESSION, UNEMPLOYMENT AND PUBLIC POLICY

by Norman H. Leonard, Jr.

Last of a series

In the past two issues Concern *carried statements on the recession as seen by the AFL-CIO Executive Council and the National Association of Manufacturers. In this concluding article of the series, Norman H. Leonard, Jr., professor of economics at Ohio Wesleyan University, analyzes the two statements and the recession.*

Problems of recession and unemployment have a dimension of analysis and policy. They also have an ethical dimension because they have an intimate and immediate bearing on the quality of human existence. Higher living standards and job security do not guarantee that man will move closer to the meaningful in human culture or closer to the ultimate meaning of life. But it does seem clear that failure to attain a minimum level of economic abundance makes moral living very difficult.

Man must wrestle with the moral problem of affluence; but he must also deal with the problem of economic insecurity and how it influences efforts to attain ultimate meaning. The statistics of economic behavior may seem excessively mundane, but they are often measures of the extent to which our economy is serving the needs of ordinary men and women. Christians should have an interest in problems of recession and unemployment because they have an interest in man as man, as social being, and as servant of God.

The American economy is in a recession. The measures of performance of the economic system (gross national product, indices of real output, etc.) show that the present recession is serious, and forecasting indices (e.g. lead indices of the National Bureau of Economic Research) do not indicate that a major upturn is imminent.

Economic policy to improve the recession or to bring a vigorous recovery does not follow automatically from the above description, for economic policy combines the factual knowledge of the present situation, the instrumental knowledge of means, and the ethical problem of objectives.

Statements by the AFL-CIO and

(continued on page 10)

(continued from page 9)
the National Association of Manufacturers do not show any tendency to disparage the extent of the present problem, although the AFL-CIO tends to emphasize unemployment (rather than employment, gross national product, etc.) and the NAM tends to emphasize the decline in profit.

This different emphasis is a reflection of the quite proper difference in outlook of two groups who see and analyze the public interest through the functional interest which each represents. The notable fact is not the difference in emphasis but the large area of agreement. At the level of definition and measurement the AFL-CIO and NAM are quite close together.

A common belief

The statements by labor and industry share a common belief that the present recession is not merely a temporary downturn in the economy, but involves also an example of a long-term economic problem. The NAM assumes that the recession will not be long or severe. The AFL-CIO makes specific anti-recession suggestions but also stresses the long-term problem and the long-term elements in the present recession.

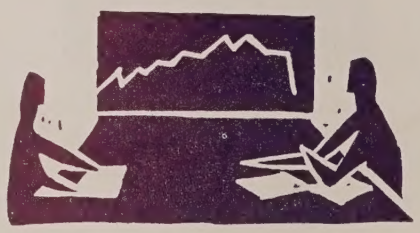
Both of them see the possibility of a continuing and perhaps gradually growing level of unemployment even during periods of high output and employment. The rapid rise in the labor force (recent and prospective) plus rising productivity per man hour may supply the country with more labor input than can be used. While this rise in available labor presents a golden potential opportunity, it also presents a distinct threat to economic health. Can the new labor force be utilized to raise per capita real income? Or will the new labor force cause a critical rise in unemployment?

In the last few years there has been only one month that the seasonally adjusted figures showed unemployment less than 5 per cent of the work force. Our present recession is due in part to the increasingly severe problem of secular (an occurrence that is not periodic or cyclical) unemployment. Although not described in these terms, the AFL-CIO and NAM statements do not challenge this proposition. The problem of secular unemployment requires a long-term solution. But measures to improve suffering due to the recession and to force a cyclical upserving are also in order.

The unemployment caused by recession and the long-term unemployment have a common cause, say the AFL-CIO and the NAM. But they disagree on the cause. Consequently they disagree as to the appropriate measures to improve or solve the problem.

The AFL-CIO position, in various statements and programs, is that unemployment (cyclical and secular) is caused by inadequate aggregate demand for goods and services.

Inadequate, means not enough demand to fully utilize our capacity to produce, especially our labor force. More specifically, the lack of demand stems from inadequate levels of demand for consumers goods and services, and inadequate levels of governmentally produced goods and services.



A rise in purchase of real private capital (such as tools, plants, and equipment) would solve the problem only temporarily, for such demand is derived from consumer and government demand and cannot continue to rise unless there is a rise in final demand by consumers. The crux of the problem is identified as an inadequate aggregate demand and an inadequate demand for final goods relative to investment goods.

NAM stresses profit

The NAM diagnosis of our ills is quite different for it relates our problem to the level of profits, and makes profits the key cause of prosperity and full employment of resources, including labor resources. The major determinant of the level of economic activity is profit. When the prospects for profit decline then business real investment declines, for profit is the motivating factor in business investment expenditures. The decline (or dampening of a rise) in business spending holds back other types of expenditure, for both consumer sales and government outlays are derived from business spending. Consumers cannot spend unless they are paid for producing.

Governments cannot in the long-run spend more than they tax. Government expenditures are therefore substitutes or replacements for private spendings rather than supplements to them. So business real investment is the key to prosperity and growth—and the key to the solution of the problem of unemployment.

Since a rise in business investment will, according to the NAM, solve our problem of unemployment, the question becomes one of how a rise in business investment can be attained. The answer is higher profits. Since profits are the remainder after total cost is deducted from selling price, profits can sometimes be increased by an increase in selling price. But NAM believes that this is not generally possible because of competition in the markets in which the output is sold and because of consumer resistance to higher prices. The only route to higher profits becomes lower costs.

As production becomes more efficient, the cost per unit of output declines, thus permitting more profit. The NAM believes, however, that certain costs are rising faster than efficiency or productivity and that these cost rises not only prevent higher profit but squeeze profits. Even with some rise in prices, these costs squeeze profits.

The chief cost is wages. Its partner is income taxation which reduces after tax income and further hampers the expansion of business real capital.

Progressive income taxation, both corporate and personal, slows the growth of job-producing real business investment by reducing savings and incentives, according to the NAM. Thus, the key to the solution of the employment problem is restraint in wage demands and restraint in government demands for income taxation.

No clear-cut decision

Economic theory cannot give a clear-cut decision to the labor thesis of demand and ignore the business view on costs and profits. Nor can it endorse the cost-profit explanation and ignore aggregate demand. An efficient and fully employed economy must be able to sustain a level of aggregate demand which uses all our resources and uses them in a way which maximizes output. Thus high aggregate demand and cost restraint are both necessary, and public policy should pursue both objectives simultaneously. Policy based on the aggregate demand hypothesis alone would probably end unemployment at the cost of inefficiency and inflation. Policy based on the cost-profit analysis alone would probably stabilize prices and promote efficiency per unit of input, but in so doing would probably force a rise in unemployment. Rises in per capita real income result from full and efficient use of our resources.

Such use is the result of actions by consumers, government, business, labor, and agriculture. Labor is correct in urging higher aggregate demand; business is correct in urging cost restraint. The successes of our economic system depend in part on our ability to see the need for a coordinated demand-profit policy to attain full employment and efficiency. We owe much to the AFL-CIO, the NAM and similar groups for the logic and excellence of the arguments which make us see the wholeness of our goals and the necessary inclusiveness of our means. We need efficiency and full employment, and neither inevitably causes the other. We need policies to promote both objectives simultaneously.

Administration views

What are the views of the Kennedy administration on secular and cyclical unemployment? Should we expect an aggregate demand or a cost-profit approach? Judged by the statements and specific recommendations of the administration to date there will be no doctrinaire application of either position. Views within the administration are almost as wide

as in the country.

The President appears to be a true pragmatist, doing what he believes "needs to be done." In this he shows a capacity to rise above the interests of any segment and to view himself as a President for all. This does not mean that he will not make mistakes; it means that the mistakes will not be based on a pre-conceived dogma. Some specific Kennedy proposals (actual or prospective) fit the aggregate demand analysis and some the cost-profit explanation of economic events.

A new administration should not be expected to start with a full explanation of its economic philosophy. We must judge its outlook on the basis of specific recommendations on specific issues. To date most of the Kennedy proposals would attempt to cut unemployment through an increase in aggregate demand. These proposals include a rise in the minimum wage and inclusion of more workers, extension of unemployment compensation and development of natural resources. But even here the defense is as much humanitarian as directly economic, as much to prevent individual loss as to cause an economic upswing.

The President has also indicated that changes are needed in tax laws which would increase depreciation allowances on private capital. This would directly affect taxes and substantially improve the profit and growth potential of private business. It is therefore compatible with the NAM suggestions on tax policy. Proposals to date emphasize the demand approach, for the critical short-term problem is cyclical unemployment, but the President has also shown concern for the domestic and international requirements for an increase in efficiency.

Programs needed

The secular problem of unemployment needs careful scrutiny, but we should not permit it to de-emphasize needed programs to deal with the recession. The NAM paper assumes a recovery is imminent, presumably because of seasonal influences and because of the depletion of inventories. The AFL-CIO paper implies that conditions may well worsen and calls for a program of vigorous governmental intervention. It may be that a substantial profit recovery and only a minor employment recovery would fullfill both expectations, for the two look at different measures to judge economic events. Our next prosperity may occur along with a gradually rising level of secular unemployment.

The NAM statement does not include an anti-recession program divorced from secular problems. The AFL-CIO has an eight-point program which centers around an attempt to raise consumer and government spending. This seems to be a main purpose behind the proposals to strengthen unemployment benefits from general taxation, to enlarge retirement and other pensions under Social Security, to assist lower levels of government in financing public works, to extend federal aid to education, and to increase residential construction.

In addition the AFL-CIO would give the President a limited discretionary power to cut personal income taxes by a flat dollar amount per person and would cut the federal cor-

(continued on page 12)

(continued from page 11)

porate income tax on small business. The NAM probably would oppose all of these (except the tax cuts) as undue interference with the price system and as a direct or indirect increase in business costs. The personal income tax cut might be approved, but the flat dollar amount method would almost certainly be opposed. We see again the conflict in policy which follows the aggregate demand versus the cost-profit explanation of economic events.

Common faults

There is of course no single lamp that we can rub to resolve the AFL-CIO vs. NAM disagreement and formulate a perfect public economic policy on recession and unemployment. But there are common faults of each view which can be reduced and each view thereby improved.

The aggregate demand explanation does not deal adequately with resource immobility, especially labor immobility. The cost-profit explanation assumes a greater degree of resource mobility, including labor mobility, than may in fact prevail. An important contribution can be made by labor, business, government, and agriculture by promoting resource mobility. There should be an integrated and well-financed system to co-ordinate the labor needs of employers (actual and prospective) with the labor supply. There should be technical institutes for the training of needed workers. There should be living allowances and relocation pay for persons moving to new opportunities for employment. Private pension rights should vest fully so that labor mobility would not be restricted.

These are some illustrations of means of combatting both secular and cyclical unemployment that need not cause a controversy based directly on the AFL-CIO and NAM positions. These measures for attaining labor mobility will not solve the problem, but they will help. The help they offer is not just influence on the aggregate behavior of the economy, but also on the quality of individual and family life.

The Christian message gives no direct technical competence to man in the area of economic policy. But the message does require and focus the concern of man on the quality of individual, family, and social life. It is man's duty to struggle to mold his environment to accomplish desirable ends just as it is his destiny to fail of total fullfillment. Economic policy, as social policy generally, is an important means of building a more nearly Christian society.

Discussion questions

1) Is poverty or affluence a more compelling problem in your church community? In your city or county?

2) Is your area a labor surplus, labor deficit, or transit area? Does your church have a program of assistance?

3) What per cent of your community consists of persons who have been there less than three years? Is the percentage larger in the general community than in your church? Why?

4) Moves between rural, urban, and suburban regions often cause tensions. Does your church have a program to help?

5) Does a higher living standard help or assist a person in living a more nearly Christian life? Why?

6) Does your local church have a committee or group working in the area of human relations and economic affairs? Does it concentrate on national or local affairs? Why?

We solicit comments, criticisms and commendations for these columns. We will print, as space allows, portions of all those letters which are significant and signed. Address correspondence to Letters, Concern, The Methodist Building, 100 Maryland Avenue Northeast, Washington 2, D. C.

On Virginia liquor laws

Dear Sir:

I note from your issue of Feb. 15, 1961, that the Rev. Wayne Womer, executive secretary of the Virginia Church Temperence Council, has taken exception to a press report of comment which I made concerning proposed changes in laws governing alcoholic beverage sales in Virginia.

The gist of my statement was that, since experience at the 1960 session of the General Assembly showed that opposition to the proposed changes was to be expected from some church groups, I hoped proponents of any legislation at the 1962 session would confer with the leadership of the denominational groups in Virginia in advance of the Assembly's meeting and seek their understanding and support of the proposed changes.

Far from engaging in "malicious slander," as Mr. Womer charges, I argued that certain denominational groups have an historic concern with temperance laws and that proponents of change would do well to respect that concern. Frank discussion with the various denominational leaders, I suggested, might develop a common ground on which these groups and proponents of ABC law changes might stand.

My comment was made after a speaker had advocated liberalization of present state law to permit controlled sales of drinks in restaurants and hotels, and had cited impressive statistics to show that similar changes in other states had resulted in a decline in traffic violations involving drinking.

From this and other data, it appeared that the proposed change was one to which every open-minded advocate of temperance might well give consideration. On this basis, my comment was made.

Parke Rouse, Jr.
Williamsburg, Va.

Division launches research program

A comprehensive, three-phase project of research, on a variety of new social concerns issues, has been launched by the Division of Temperance and General Welfare.

Bishop John Wesley Lord, chairman of the division, announced the research plans in March. "This project," he said, "is designed to assist The Methodist Church in developing policy and program in new areas of social concern assigned to the division."

The bishop explained that in addition to the traditional temperance issues such as alcohol, gambling, and narcotics, the 1960 General Conference requested the division to develop a program in other general welfare areas.

These new areas include pornography problems, juvenile delinquency, crime and penal systems, mental health and medical care, problems of the aging, population and planned parenthood, and traffic safety.

Miller joins staff

Dr. Haskell M. Miller, professor of sociology and social ethics at Wesley Theological Seminary, Washington, D. C., will join the division staff to direct the project, Bishop Lord also announced.

Dr. Miller will serve the division as a special consultant for research. He will continue to carry a full schedule of professorial duties at Wesley Seminary. Dr. Norman L. Trott, president of the seminary, has approved this arrangement, Bishop Lord said.

Dr. Miller is widely known for his work in social welfare fields. He is the author of a number of articles and books including *Understanding and Preventing Juvenile Delinquency* and the new *Compassion and Community*, an analysis of the social welfare field.

In addition to this project, the division plans further specific research, according to Roger Burgess, associate general secretary who heads the division. One such specific study will deal with the relative success of various alcohol control methods now existing as a part of state laws, he said.

"It is essential that before church organizations, or individual Christians take action, they understand the issue, have established realistic goals and procedures, and have carefully studied their own motivation and theological mandate for concern in action," Burgess said.

"For this reason," he continued, "the division plans to call for continuing research related to the seminaries and universities of the land as a basic part of its program in the coming years."

The first phase of the research on new issues involves a comprehensive paper on each issue, written by a group of carefully selected experts.

"These papers will contain basic factual information about the problem, a statement of Christian theological concern, a set of long-range goals to which the church might subscribe, a list of resources, and some recommended action steps on all levels of church organization," Burgess explained.

Specialized seminars

A series of specialized seminars to be held at selected seminaries will make up the second part of the project. In these meetings, 20 top leaders of business, industry, medicine, and government will be chosen to confer with Methodist leaders as programs are developed for each new area of concern.

Two seminars already have been scheduled, one — The Church and Problems of Medical Care — will meet at Wesley Seminary, Washington, D. C., May 15-16, and a second—dealing with the problems of crime and rehabilitation—will meet at the Southern California School of Theology, Claremont, Calif., in the fall of 1961.

Out of each seminar will come a basic document on each issue, to be used for church study and action. The final phase of the three-part project will be a second series of seminars to develop a church policy statement in each area.

These statements, Burgess said, will then come before the General Board of Christian Social Concerns, and, if approved, will be recommended to the 1964 General Conference for specific action.

---

by *Roger Burgess*

The *New York Times* recently carried a story headlined "Japan's Men Value Alcoholic Capacity." Its report on drinking in Japan said:

A thumbnail sketch of a new cabinet minister or a new president of an industrial firm often says he is "a strong drinker."

This is not meant to be derogatory. In Japan, any man who is a heavy drinker and can hold his liquor is a "real man" and very highly respected.

Even the laws are lenient with persons who have committed crimes while "under the influence of liquor." One person was acquitted of a murder charge because he pleaded he was drunk and did not know what he was doing.

Our reaction to this report and much of other behavior connected with alcohol is simply: **What next?**

by *Herman Will, Jr.*

Several important steps have been taken by the Kennedy administration in the last few weeks that present a picture of a firm and affirmative foreign policy:

The President proposed a 10 year plan with the goal of transforming this decade into one of democratic progress for all of the American republics. Among the goals would be economic integration and development, immediate food-for-peace measures, greater confidence in the collective security system of the Organization of American States, and the growth of political freedom in all countries. The President sent to Congress legislative proposals to expand his authority to grant economic assistance to Eastern European countries. This is in pursuance of his reference in the State of the Union message to need for increased latitude to use economic tools for re-establishing "historic ties of friendship" with Eastern European peoples.

U. S. Ambassador to the U. N., Adlai Stevenson, spoke in New York City on March 2 warning that "any outside power seeking to manipulate (Africa's) griefs and searchings and first fumbling efforts to stand alone risks bringing down on Africa and on the world the dread possibility of nuclear destruction."

GET YOUR COPIES NOW!

Copies of a special 16-page issue of *Christianity and Crisis* (March 20, 1961) on Africa can be ordered from the Division of Peace and World Order, 740 Rush Street, Chicago 11, Ill., at 25 cents each, 6 for $1.00. Included are articles by 'Bola Ige, a Nigerian student; George M. Houser; Arthur J. Moore, Jr.; Kenneth Thompson; Theodore L. Tucker; and Robert C. Good, Coordinator of President Kennedy's Task Force on Africa.

Speaking specifically to the Soviet Union, Mr. Stevenson warned "that war follows when new empires thrust into the collapsing ruins of the old. So stay your ambitions. Think twice about your interventions. Allow the new principles of international order—the right of peoples to determine their own destiny—to operate in Africa without your pressure from without."

Secretary of State Rusk on March 9 noted that an effort this Fall on the part of UN member nations to seat Communist China in place of Nationalist China in the General Assembly would create a "very serious problem." In reply to reporters, he said that the United States will be consulting with other governments about this question in the weeks ahead."

This statement reflects intensive study within the Department of State on the need for a policy which deals with the conditions which should be fulfilled before Communist China is seated in the UN in order to safeguard the people of Formosa and reduce the danger of armed conflict in the Far East.

Whether we agree with all of the positions now being taken by the administration on foreign policy matters, it is clear that previous policies are being carefully restudied and new approaches undertaken.

Respect Agreements

Nineteen prominent citizens of the Chicago area—among them Herman Will of this Division—have asked Attorney General Robert Kennedy to enforce America's neutrality laws and international agreements insofar as the Cuban counter-revolutionary groups on U.S. soil are concerned.

The 19 indicated that they were not making the request as a "plea for Castro or for Cuba, but for the United States to show the world its respect for its own laws and agreements."

The original issue of *Daedalus on Arms Control* (reviewed in the April 1 *Concern*) is out of print. The material will be reissued in June titled *Arms Control, Disarmament and National Security*. Publisher will be George Braziller, 215 Fourth Ave., New York 3. $6 per copy.

Materials offered on "anti-communism"

The *Christian Century* magazine has just produced an eight-page reprint of editorials and special correspondence plus selected brief items from other journals on "Operation Abolition," the House Un-American Activities Committee, and the John Birch Society.

This should be especially useful in dealing with indiscriminate and unfair attacks made in the name of "anti-communism." Copies should be ordered as follows: Single copies 15 cents; 10 copies for $1.00; from the Service Department, 100 Maryland Ave., N. E., Washington 2, D. C.

Order 100 copies for $7.50; 500 copies for $27.50; 1,000 copies for $50.00 from the *Christian Century*, 407 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. Please send check or money order with your request.

"Goodness, Are You The Beat And Angry Young Men I've Heard So Much About?"

Louisville conference sparks race program

Many specific actions to help Methodists "move toward more Christian race relations" were recommended by the delegates to the Methodist Orientation Conference on Race Relations held in Louisville, Ky., March 20-24.

The suggestions approved by some 200 persons from all sections of the United States, recognized that all areas have a race problem but also that not all problems are the same nor are the regions able to move at the same rate toward solutions.

The actions relating to the community include participation in the process of desegregation of public facilities, patronage of integrated businesses, workshops with builders and persons of similar interests to discuss restrictive housing practices, knowledge of non-violent protest movements, ministering to jailed demonstrators, consultation with police in tension areas, study of voting conditions and encouragement of wider balloting by minorities, alerting communities "to the true nature and aims of hate groups which undermine good race relations under the guise of anti-communism," support for the power of negotiation, and opening of non-discriminatory employment opportunities.

Actions in the church

Within the church, recommended practices include more inter-racial prayer and study groups, inter-racial exchanges of pastors, investment of church funds in mortgages for non-segregated housing, new forms of ministry in changing neighborhoods, "adopting the same brotherly practices in Methodist institutions which we advocate for other agencies in our society."

Committed to proposing regional actions rather than broad policy statements, the conference voted to encourage movement of churches from the Central Jurisdiction into geographical jurisdictions by districts or other blocs, rather than individually.

Bishop Charles F. Golden of the Nashville-Birmingham Area, who called for Methodists to eliminate both the Central Jurisdiction and the segregation of which it is a part, also indicated that the words being used are "unfortunate"—including "abolition," "taken in," "liquidation," and "white conference." He urged a greater "sharing of interests."

The conference occurred during a quiet period in Louisville's race relations. While there has been considerable de-segregation in Louisville in recent years, there have also been frequent demonstrations this spring seeking further steps. City committees working at the problems reported more establishments had integrated, and demonstrations were called off for the week.

Experiences varied

Participants in the conference, representing 39 regions of the United States, showed a wide variety of experience—some who had been arrested for "sit-ins," pastors of both integrated and all-white or all-Negro churches, businessmen, youth, a volunteer education leader, and others.

With laymen and lay women well in the majority, they "talked out" their experiences, questions and ideas in small groups for more than 11 program hours. These periods were interspersed with informational talks by church leaders and by representatives of other community agencies concerned with race relations.

Although attention was focused on Negro-white relationships, there were reminders that other racial groups are part of the problem as well.

Committees formed

Participants formed temporary regional committees and were consecrated to their task, as the final act of the five-day meeting. With each challenged to use his "circle of influence . . . to breach the barriers which divide people from one another," beginning in the neighborhood and other personal contacts, they pledged "dedication to the lofty ideals and the noble tasks of Christian brotherhood." The consecration service was led by Bishop Lloyd C. Wicke of the New York Area and three other bishops.

The studies and resultant actions are to be carried out over the next three years, with a gradual pyramiding of participation expected to involve more than 1,000,000 Methodists. Committees are to work with local churches, other denominations and community groups.

Sponsors of the program are the Division of Human Relations and Economic Affairs of the Board of Christian Social Concerns and the Department of Christian Social Relations of the Woman's Division of Christian Service—following directions of the 1960 General Conference. They plan another conference in 1963, for evaluation and stimulus.

This "wrap-up story" on the recent Race Relations Conference in Louisville, Ky., was done by Methodist Information. A comprehensive report on the conference and its actions will appear in the next issue of *Concern*.

Dateline

(continued from page 1)

ber of persons to whom coverage was extended.

The Administration-backed bill would have increased the minimum for 23.9 million workers already covered to $1.25 an hour in two steps and extended coverage to an additional 4,311,000 persons. The substitute approved by the House raises the minimum to $1.15 and extends coverage to only 1.3 million additional persons. Moreover, the substitute does not extend overtime provisions to the newly covered workers and sets their minimum at only $1 per hour with no provision for raising that figure.

The minimum-wage fight now shifts to the Senate. Senator Pat McNamara (D-Mich.), sponsor of the original Administration minimum-wage bill, introduced March 28 a substitute bill reducing to 4,013,000 the number of persons for whom new coverage is requested. The move was made, with Administration backing, to win more conservative support for the measure in the Senate. (Last year, the House passed a minimum-wage bill similar to the one approved this year, while the Senate approved a more liberal bill. However, the two houses were unable to iron out their differences in conference and as a result all minimum-wage legislation died.)

A major controversy is boiling up in Congress over the extension of the law governing the importation of Mexican labor for U.S. farms. Labor and welfare groups say the use of Mexicans depresses wages for domestic workers, a view supported by the Kennedy Administration. However, many farmer groups oppose any change in the law, asking that it simply be extended for another four years.

President Kennedy has sent to Congress a special foreign aid message with these highlights:

- The integration of all foreign aid programs under a single agency.
- Authorization, planning and financing of the programs on a five-year basis.
- The reduction of military aid for fiscal 1962 with a corresponding boost in economic aid.
- A separate authorization for military assistance, as part of the Defense Department budget, "to make clear the peaceful and positive purposes of this program. . . ."

The President in his message said existing foreign aid programs were "bureaucratically fragmented, awkward and slow," and their "weaknesses have begun to undermine confidence in our effort both here and abroad."

Long-term loans were termed the "instrument of primary emphasis" for the foreign aid program. Mr. Kennedy said they would be made at low or no interest rates.

An editor steps up

With the publication of the April 1 issue of *Concern*, Roger Burgess slipped down from his masthead editor's position to join the ranks of contributing editors.

Donald Kuhn, new Director of Communications for the General Board of Christian Social Concerns, replaces long-time editor Burgess, who creatively guided the publications of the former Board of Temperance since 1953.

Roger now has stepped up to head the Division of Temperance and General Welfare, leaving *Concern* and the Board's other publications to others who hope they can follow his skillful example.

Now Available

Register Christian Opinion, for the 87th Congress, order this congressional directory from: Service Department, 100 Maryland Ave., N. E., Washington 2, D. C.; Single copies, 10 cents; 12 copies, $1; 100 copies, $7.50.

Mass Meeting on Christian Social Concerns

Two international statesmen —Chester Bowles and Charles Malik—will address a mass meeting of the National Methodist Convocation on Christian Social Concerns in Washington, D.C., April 26.

In an evening session open to the public at Constitution Hall, the speakers will draw on their broad experience in world affairs to discuss "The Key to Peace."

The Hon. Mr. Bowles, now Undersecretary of State, has served as ambassador to India, as a U.S. Congressman, governor of Connecticut and as director of the Office of Price Administration.

Dr. Malik, currently serving as professor in The American University's School of International Service and Department of Philosophy and Religion, was president of the United Nations General Assembly in 1959. Earlier he was the Lebanese minister to the United States and Cuba.

The public program, at 7:30 p.m., will also include special music, a 200-voice choir from several Washington churches, led by the Rev. Daniel Ridout of Baltimore, and The American University symphony, conducted by George Steiner.

Bishops F. Gerald Ensley, John Wesley Lord, and Kenneth W. Copeland will also participate on the program.

This meeting will be a feature of the five-day (April 24-28) convocation on "The Social Witness of the Church." All other programs will be in Mt. Vernon Place Methodist Church in Washington.